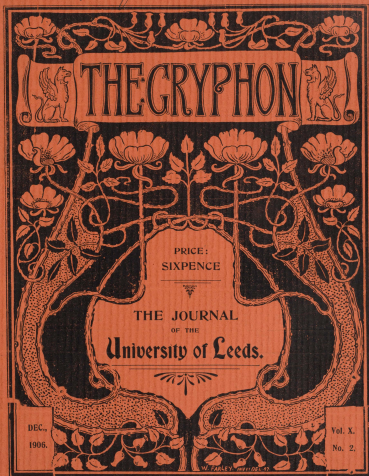


*Prof Barber*



DEC.,  
1906.

Vol. X.  
No. 2.

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*"The Gryphon never spreadeth her wings in the course when she hath any sick feathers; yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgements when we knew them full well of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the censure which we have ever found than to the preference which we ought to fear."—LIVY.*

Vol. X.

DECEMBER, 1906.

No. 2.



THE *Gryphon* has been waiting until the performances of the "Clouds" should be finished, before preparing for its second appearance in the present session. The success of these performances exceeded the expectation of all who were concerned in their production. No one is more to be congratulated on this happy issue to a difficult enterprise and a struggle against adverse conditions than the conductor, Mr. Hoggett; for on him fell the greatest share of responsibility.

• • •

In our last number we had to mention the illness of Mr. Greenwood. We are very glad to say that his recovery has now gone so far that he was able to attend the second performance of this play, in which he has taken the keenest interest, and in the preparation of which he held such an important part.

The authorities of the Copyright Office of the British Museum have written to us to demand the numbers issued in the sessions 1901-5, in order to complete the file of the *Gryphon*, which is preserved there for the benefit of the public and of posterity. It is a fact, though to some of our readers it may be a surprising fact, that our unpretentious journal is thus decked out in morocco, and treasured in the greatest of all libraries, together with many of the most valuable books and manuscripts that ever the intellect and ingenuity of man have contrived. This reflection should be an inducement to those who seek a monument as durable as the morocco binding, to contribute to our columns.

Nor when our readers are in town, after traversing Westminster Abbey and the Tower and Madame Tussaud's and the Gallery, they should not fail to spend a few hours at the Museum, in the pleasant and entertaining company of the *Gryphon*. Visitors to the Zoological Gardens can reach the Museum by 2d. 'bus from Chalk Farm. Alight at Bloomsbury Square.

• • •

We are asked to state that the Literary and Historical Society desires to acknowledge gratefully the valuable help received from all sides of the University during the recent production of the "Clouds."

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## AFTERNOON TEA.

"Tea is a social meal that I delight in."—Garrick.

From the time when counsel in the high places of the kingdom was diluted with occasional draughts of tea, to the present day, when the commonality of the realm, set free from its desks, and counters and typewriters, discusses over the tea tables of Lyons or the A.B.C., the new designs in Weldon's journals; the unattainable ideals in the windows of Messrs. Schoolbred and Peter Robinson; or "Amasis" and the "Dairymaids," as viewed from above;—during the last two centuries, in short, tea has been steadily increasing in public favour.

Now-a-days tea is the common beverage of the humblest cottage and the noblest palaces. We believe that we are justified in saying that it is used by the Royal Family. It invigorates the labourer in the burning hours of hay-time and harvest; nor are the dependents of the Poplar Board of Guardians the only paupers in the country who have experienced its beneficial effects. The hand that rocks the cradle, and the hand that rules the locomotive are alike confirmed by its genial action; temperance reformers claim that tea and buns are supplanting in the affections of the public that doubtfully-constituted beer, that provided meat and drink for the newspapers when men rejected it; just as American meat has been the holiday diet of the newspapers this summer.

A local firm of blenders assures us that not even the strongest man can afford to neglect the stimulus of a cup of good tea. Our own progressive institution has long recognised the truth of this statement; and our excellent refectory has been for some years in the habit of setting up at four o'clock in the afternoon of every working day, a branch establishment in the College precincts. For some time business was carried on in the Hall, close to the Library door; but this term the concern has been moved to Room 106, adjoining the smoke room.

The change has proved very popular. Receipts have been doubled; and on the first afternoon, the entire department in which the idea originated, with one mind left its laboratories and repaired to the choice and inexpensive feast.

Though the prices in Room 106 are very moderate, they do not indeed compete with those which prevail in the upper storey. But cheapness implies greater responsibilities, and an additional penny brings useful immunities.

There are obvious advantages in the new business premises. The Hall is in the mid-stream of College traffic, and has seating accommodation for three people. The difficulty of consuming tea and victuals when one hand is engaged with a cup and saucer and the other with a plate, and when the whole person is in instant danger of collision, recurs as an evil dream to the present day.

But the meal is now served in a comfortable backwater. The fortunate can secure chairs with a quorum of legs, and the majority can dispose themselves on less conventional supports.

Can any more delightful relaxation from lectures and experiments be conceived than to take tea and peruse the *Gryphon* in the committee room at four o'clock?

\* \* \*

## TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We wish to remind contributors that the *Gryphon* Committee cannot consider any article which is not accompanied by the writer's name. The name is simply required as a guarantee that the contribution is genuine. Any writer who wishes to do so may have his contribution published anonymously.

## The "Clouds."

THE last days of November saw the consummation of the great enterprise which the Literary and Historical Society has been maturing for so many months. The University of Leeds has produced its first Greek Play, and the result has been a well-deserved triumph. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity on both nights, by an audience representative of every part of the city's life; and at the end a genuine and prolonged outburst of applause showed the surprise and the delight of all.

Tell me, O muse (one falls inevitably into the classical style), who bore the greatest part in the triumph?

Aristophanes must come first. There were no cries for the author at the fall of the curtain; but the two performances were a wonderful testimony to his enduring power. If he was disappointed in only getting a third prize when the play was produced, it will please him to learn (if the *Gryphon* circulates in Elysium) that the Leeds audience was convinced he was unjustly treated. The world has not gone since his death as he would have wished. Philosophers still investigate the construction of fleas and the constitution of the sun; students still perse and decline, and exercise their unholy art even on his own text; Euripides is held in high honour; Socrates, despite all the comedian's efforts, is acclaimed with more confidence than ever as both philosopher and saint. It is a mad world he must think, from which he is glad to be gone. But men have not lost the habit of laughter,

and among the laughter-compellers of the world he holds the first place. What a play it is that he has left us! Simple, farcical, amusing in every part, full of firm and individual character drawing; yet at the same time poetical, symbolic, provocative of thought on the deepest problems. If we had his bust in the University we would wreath it with laurel. We will at least send him a grateful greeting as he walks with Euripides in the Elysian fields.

Of Sir Hubert Parry's music your correspondent cannot speak. He lacks the necessary technical knowledge, and even if he had possessed it he could have formed no opinion on the music on the occasion of his visit to the performance. For where he sat the hubbub of conversation made it impossible to follow the music intelligently. The daily press has already deplored that such scant courtesy was shown to Sir Hubert Parry's work; and all readers of the *Gryphon* will agree in regretting that care was not taken to preserve silence. The outburst of conversation has an explanation, but no sufficient excuse. The management, anxious to prevent the performance from dragging, had not arranged for any intervals beyond the time employed in the rendering of the music. The audience was interested and excited by the play; people were eager to exchange opinions, and when the conversation had once begun there seemed no reason why any individual should not add to it. At our next Greek play (for surely there must be another) better arrangements may avoid a similar result. But we have known few things more exasperating than the effort to follow the *fuga fessivistica*, while a gentleman in our neighbourhood discoursed in loud and piercing tones on Aristophanes' conception of Strepsiades. Let us add that when there was a lull in the conversation the music seemed extremely interesting and beautiful. The choruses were not disturbed, and everyone expressed the highest appreciation both for the music and for the results of Mr. Hoggett's careful training.

We have done with grumbling; let us proceed to the pleasant task of praise. The acting reached a high level throughout. Mr. Hutchinson easily carried off the honours of the evening. The part of Strepsiades is a long and trying one; if it is badly done the play is wrecked at once. But with Mr. Hutchinson we were never in doubt. He was good in the first scene, but that was his least successful one; for he steadily rose throughout the play. He seemed to us best and drollest when he was playing off on his creditors the irrelevant wisdom that he had learnt from Socrates. He made every line tell; every pun and every topical allusion got its full value from him; he acted throughout with the security and finish of a real actor and never offended by the least touch of exaggeration. We found opinions a little divided as to Mr. Unwin's Socrates. All admitted it, but some canvassed his conception of the part. The make up was excellent; the pompous folly of the Professor was well brought out. Mr. Unwin's Socrates seemed as much fool as impostor; and, perhaps, Aristophanes meant him to be that. But we mustn't stray on to that tempting discussion; enough that Mr. Unwin gave an excellent and harmonious rendering of the character as he conceived it. Phidippides looked

handsome in his handsome dress and was irritating enough to drive any father wild. He was heard, too, excellently throughout the hall, and thus dispelled a fear that some of us had felt during the rehearsals. The contest between the just and unjust arguments was unexpectedly dramatic and interesting, and Mr. Hirst deserves a special word of commendation for his fine performance, which was admirable in conception and elocution. All the other characters were capably rendered. The chorus was astonishingly good, the make up quite ridiculously so; and all their business showed careful training and intelligence. We couldn't make out why several of the chorists retired from the stage before the conclusion of the last act, but doubtless there was a good reason. There was no attempt to be deceptively feminine in gait or gesture. But the members of the chorus looked well; they sang excellently; and they provided constant pleasure and amusement when they were on the stage.

The pages of the *Gryphon* are no place for official and perfunctory votes of thanks; but it is well to recognise that the University has real cause for gratitude to those who have laboured for this great success. We were all delighted to see Mr. Greenwood, so sufficiently restored to health to see the consummation of the enterprise he had so daringly launched. We trust that Mr. Munro has been informed of the success of the evening, to which his consummate stage-craft contributed so much, and we wish him too a speedy and complete recovery. Above all we would place on record the constant devotion of Mr. Hoggett, whose untiring exertions with the orchestra and the chorus, were the real foundation upon which the success of the evening rested. The memory of this performance will linger long and pleasantly in the minds of those who saw it; and we believe it will turn out to have raised permanently the standard of University entertainment. The exclusive reign of the slight farce is, we trust, over, now that it has been proved that the dramatic talent of the University is capable of so much higher work.

A.J.G.

The following is a list of those who took part in the performances:

Conductor: Mr. HOGGETT.

Stage Managers: Messrs. GREENWOOD and MUNRO.

#### CHARACTERS:

*Strepsiades*, an old Athenian Countryman, Mr. R. W. Hutchinson; *Phidippides*, his fashionable son, Mr. C. Gibb; *Socrates*, Mr. E. E. Unwin, M.Sc.; *The Just Arguer*, Mr. J. C. Hirst; *The Cynical Arguer*, Mr. A. E. Battle; *Paris and Argosion*, Nonpareils; Mr. H. Strang, Mr. C. Ward; *A Priest of Socrates*, Mr. R. J. Hodges; *A Slave of Strepsiades*, Mr. C. Dearnley; *Chorus Leader*, Mr. T. G. Stephens; *Chorus of Clouds*: *Jeans*, Messrs. S. Anshurst, E. B. Killeen, W. Smart, J. S. Hicks, L. B. Cardall, T. H. Collett, E. Farness, T. B. Wetherell; *Boys*, Messrs. J. W. Mearns, E. S. Willott, J. S. Arnold, J. R. Hockley, G. Munson, A. Hockley, G. L. Shaw, F. M. Wain, G. H. Frank, R. S. Harvey; *A Priest of Paris*, Mr. J. Lock; *Slave of Socrates*, Mr. W. J. W. Tenncliffe, A. C. H. L. Ostridge, J. E. Winter, W. S. Klabarowski, F. H. Massell.

#### ORCHESTRA:

*First Violin*, Mr. E. Elwell (*Principal*), Mrs. J. B. Cohen, Miss Alice Seaton, Miss Lily Stearns, Mr. A. G. Cole, Mr. H. J. Marshall; *Second Violin*, Mr. H. Wright (*Principal*), Miss J. Jones, Miss Hildon, Mr. E. Maeder, Mr. Cherrin, Mr. Stare;

Vicars, Mr. E. Moore (*Principal*), Professor J. B. Cohen, B.Sc., Ph.D.; *Photographer*, Mr. A. Baines (*Principal*), Mr. G. G. Schott, B.A.; *Quarto Room*, Mr. Newirth, Mr. Steward; *Prints*, Mr. Sadland Hall, Mr. A. C. Southern; *Chair*, Mr. W. Fawcett; *Choirists*, Mr. W. W. Lupton, Mr. F. Jackson; *Banquet*, Mr. Midgley, Mr. Teisterfeld; *Baron*, Mr. S. Wood; *Ward*, Mr. Traversy, Mr. Twissell; *Mr. Hurlingery*; *Drum*, Mr. B. Hest; *Foremaster*, Professor L. J. Rogers M.A., M.Sc.; *Cynical*, *Tri-anglo* and *Blatant*, Mr. A. E. Gellishaw.

### England and India.

A PERIOD of little over a year that I have spent in different parts of this country will ever remain associated with happy recollections. Besides my intellectual earnings, I shall carry back with me a sentiment of love and affection for this little island. But while paying a tribute of admiration for all that I have seen and all that I have received, I should not be doing my duty if I were to hide my disappointments. If there is anything that has struck me more than another it is the ignorance of the English people about India. An educated Englishman (not to speak of an average one), in most cases, knows almost nothing that is true about that great country. I do not think that I shall be going too far if I say that his ignorance about many questions of India is often times little less than ridiculous. Many a time when in company of such people I could not help laughing at their strange conclusions about India, which are based upon meagre knowledge and incorrect information. Wrong information is continually supplied by people who, being blinded by religious or racial prejudices, are incapable of comprehending anything good outside the four corners of their cherished views. Guided by a false notion that whatever they have is the best in the world, these people, as soon as they set their foot on the Indian soil, begin to think that they are masters of the situation. They never approach anything with a spirit of learning and never avail themselves of the opportunities to gain access to the intellectual, spiritual, and artistic treasures of the country. They at once assume the position of teachers, and to the end of their stay remain as ignorant about India as they were when they went out. These men are looked upon in this country as authorities about India! There is a great deal of truth in the saying that travel makes a man wise and broadens his views. But this is not the case when one does not travel with an open mind. The mischief that is done in this way is incalculable. In place of a good relation that ought to exist between England and India, there has been created one of mutual distrust, suspicion and apathy. The closest tie that binds England with India requires better understanding between the two peoples. If it be the object to assign India an important place in the Imperial Federation, conditions like these are mere hindrances in the way. No effect should be spared, therefore, to minimise the mischief done by wrong and one-sided information.

We believe that it is by divine dispensation that India has been committed to the charge of England. On account of internal dissensions leading to a chaotic condition, we needed help from outside; and England was the foremost place we could look to for that help. England also, by repeated proclamations, based on equity and justice, assured us of that help. It is

England's duty now to help India to rise from her fallen condition and lead her in the way of progress. It is her duty now to show to the world that she is not wanting in the fulfilment of that great mission. This is the ideal which ought to be kept in view in England's relation to India. A departure from this ideal for any sordid motive or short-sighted policy will bring shame upon England's fair name. This being the essence of the relations between England and India, anything that tends to foster differences will inevitably lead to the great disadvantage of both countries. The resources of all kinds of the two countries should be utilised for mutual benefit. India has already shown ample proofs of her readiness to assimilate what best she can discern in England's developed resources. But England, in the pride of her greatness, ignores many things in India with which she can yet learn to enrich herself. The literature, philosophy, art and sculpture of India are being appreciated in Germany and America more than in England. Sanskrit, the mother of all languages, is carefully studied by many people in those countries. The thinking portion of them have begun to change their extraordinary notion that civilisation is a monopoly of the West, and that the "dusky millions" can have no civilisation worth the name. Great admiration has been expressed for the grandeur of the system of Ethics, and steps have been taken for the study of the same in America. Japan, in her all-round activity, is sending out year after year students to India for the study of our famous literature and philosophy. But what a sad contrast is this when we find that educated Englishmen, at least those that pass as such, live half their life in India without ever caring to utilise their exceptional opportunities! A strange class of people among them who are commonly known by the name of "Anglo-Indians" live in complete isolation from the foremost native community which represents advancement and culture. Their sources of knowledge are their "Khanashamas" (servants), and "baboochies" (cooks). Attempts have been made by such writers as Prof. Max Müller, Arnold, R. C. Dutt, and Todd to give prominence to the affair by placing before the English public their writings about India. But to the best of my information these books are almost sealed books to most Englishmen. We apprehend that in a few years' time America, Germany, and Japan will dictate to England their knowledge about India, and England will have to take notes from them. That will be certainly an unenviable position for England. It is therefore the duty of every thinking and patriotic Englishman to realise his responsibility with respect to this all-important question.

G. C. S.

### Things that Don't Matter.

By A CAPTIOUS CRITIC.

I THINK I have been rather happy in the choice of a title; it is like the "Don't Read This" of the posters. But it is not a mere device to get myself read, for I propose really to write about things that don't matter, as I shall prove directly. This is the first of a series of articles; there may be a second if the first is not

rejected. The articles will appear with no regularity, there will be no uniformity about them; in fact I give no undertaking of any kind except that I will bear no ill-feeling towards people who think or say that I write sorry stuff.

To illustrate the general idea that will run through this series of articles, should there be more than one, I adduce the subject of hats. It is clear in the first instance that hats don't matter. People can do without them, I point not only to savages and ladies, but to the ever increasing numbers of the Hatless Brigade of Englishmen.

I should not begin by defining a hat. A German would, or perhaps he would begin by defining heads or even matter itself. He would certainly begin by defining something. Then he would classify them: hats of the first order, hats of the second order, hats of the third order; alpha hats; beta hats; gamma hats; homogeneous hats; and heterogeneous hats. How unlike an Englishman! He would not classify hats, or if he did it would be in some absurdly unscientific way such as—hats of the lower orders, hats that had been made to order, hats that had got into disorder, or respectively, half-a-hats, better hats, gammy hats. A German would undergo prodigious exertion in distinguishing hats from caps, and isolate an intermediary category of hatt'sche-caps or capps'che-hats. An Englishman would do no such thing. He might begin to define a cap, but he would have neither the patience nor the subtlety to continue; he would in fact make a hat of it. He might start with the notion that a hat was a thing with a brim, but a Cardinal's hat has none, so there's an end of that; and the Englishman would then probably be ready to bet his hat that he would cap any German's ingenious distinction.

We see, then, at the very outset of this subject that does not matter, we are led to contemplate a capital difference in the attitude of the Anglo Saxon and the Teutonic mind in approaching a philosophical study. This difference extends to all spheres of life. The German Army, for example, is infinitely better organised than ours. They would not have made such a mess of the South African War. On the other hand our system or want of system could never have produced a Captain Koepnick. Which should we regard as the greater mortification? So long as we have no conscription probably we should prefer the "regrettable incidents." Germany is oppressed by militarism and officialism; the whole nation is engaged in saluting, in touching its cap or hat or capps'che hat to someone else who touches his condescendingly in return. But there is some virtue in it, and why cannot we assume other people's virtues without also assuming their faults?

This is one of the most provoking things about an Englishman. Tell him that the Germans have a municipal opera and he will reply "yes, but what about German hands?" Ask him if the French do not cook better than we do, if their poor are not more thrifty, and he will point to their tobacco and to the Dreyfus case. The Englishman is one of the most pig-headed people in the world, and as such, has no need of a hat—which was to be proved.

## The Wakefield Mysteries and the Shepherds' Play.

THE Mystery play, technically described as the *Pagina Pastorale Secunda*, which occupies the thirteenth place in the Wakefield Cycle of Mysteries, is of more than ordinary dramatic interest. It cannot fairly be described as a typical Mystery play, inasmuch as it makes the boldest advance upon the recognised limitations of the mystery in respect of plot and characterisation.

The play marks, perhaps, the most daring attempt ever made to evolve rustic comedy out of an incident in Bible story. Of the 754 verses which make up the play, no less than 637 are concerned with a story which has absolutely no foundation in Scripture. These verses present us with a realistic picture of shepherd life on a West Riding moor, and unfold, with abundant humour, a sheep-stealing episode, which is dramatised in the most racy manner possible. Then, suddenly, we are made aware that these shepherds, who are so familiar with the topography of Yorkshire, and who call upon "St. Thomas of Kent" to attest the truth of their assertions, are not Yorkshiresmen at all, but shepherds of the Bethlehem fields, keeping watch over their flocks by night. The Yorkshire moorland fades from view, and in its place we see the stable and the manger, and the radiant picture of the Nativity.

The performance of this play during the last hour of the Students' Convocation will, for reasons that are obvious, not include the Nativity scene, though the scriptural epilogue will be indicated by the singing of the "Gloria," and the departure of the shepherds for Bethlehem. In modernising the language of the play, an attempt is being made to preserve as much of its mediævalism as will be intelligent to a modern audience, and it is hoped that in the rendering of the shepherds' song, the lullaby, and the spinning-song, recourse may be had to mediæval melodies. As far as is possible, too, attempts will be made to keep to the peculiar and highly elaborate verse-structure in which the play is written.

The exact date at which this play was composed is not easy to determine. The manuscript in which the thirty-two plays that form the Wakefield cycle are preserved, belongs to the fifteenth century, and Mr. Alfred W. Pollard, in editing these plays for the Early English Text Society, looks us back to the reign of Henry IV., as the time at which the Shepherds' Play was first introduced into the cycle. But whatever its date may be, it is certain that we have in this play a specimen of English drama belonging to a time when the shaping hand of classical comedy was as yet unsoft. It may, indeed, be said, without exaggeration, that in this Wakefield play we arrive at the fountain-head of English comedy, nor will it be difficult for the spectator to discover in Mak, the sheep-stealer and hero of the play, a true progenitor of Shakespeare's last mirth-maker and song-maker, Autolycus.

It is probable that from the early fifteenth century to the Reformation this play was performed in the streets of Wakefield every year on the festival of Corpus Christi. It is also probable that the annual

performance of the play did not long survive the attacks made upon the Mystery plays in England at the time of the Reformation. Its revival, therefore, next February, in a University which is intimately concerned with the antiquities of Yorkshire, should be awaited with interest.

F. W. M.

### The British Universities Students' Congress, 1906.

The meetings of the British Universities Students' Congress for the year 1906 was held in Edinburgh from the 13th to the 17th July.

The Congress was presided over by Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, M.A. Senior President of the Edinburgh S.R.C., and was held in the beautiful Union of the University.

The proceedings were opened on Saturday, July 14th, when Sir William Turner, K.C.B., Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University, welcomed the delegates in a very kind and appropriate speech. He was thanked by Mr. Forbes Watson on behalf of the members of the Congress.

The first session of the Congress opened with the report of the Halls of Residence Committee, brought forward by Mr. Wilcox, London.

The report may be briefly summarized as follows: The Committee appointed last year have carefully considered the whole question of Residential Halls for students. They are of an opinion that no definite rules can be drawn up for the control of such Halls generally. Each University must have its own Halls, organized and managed in accordance with its own special requirements. The Committee are in favour of Halls being partially under the control of student residents, and they recommend that if possible one or two post graduate or research students should be in residence there in order to assist in the work of management. The committee stated that the Town and Gown Association of Edinburgh had expressed their willingness to negotiate with any Students' Representative Council desirous of furthering the establishment of a Residential Hall, and if possible to assist and co-operate in the establishment of such Halls.

A committee was appointed to assist any S.R.C. which might be desirous of establishing a Residential Hall.

The Secretary of this Committee is Mr. H. G. Sutherland (The University Union, Edinburgh).

There were, unfortunately, no reports forthcoming from the Committees appointed to consider the questions relating to Physical Training and Inter-University Sports.

The Congress appointed another Sports Committee, the Secretary of which is Mr. G. Entwistle, of Queen's College, Birmingham.

Mr. J. I. Macpherson, M.A., LL.B. (Edinburgh), the Secretary of the University Review Sub-Committee, presented a verbal report. After some discussion as to the relation of the Congress to the Magazine Company, the Congress appointed a Committee, whose duties will be to advance as far as possible the interests of the magazine, and to represent

students now at the Universities in connection therewith. The Secretary of this Committee is Mr. R. B. Wilcox (of 34, Hamilton Terrace, London, N.W.)

The Report of the Volunteer Committee, of which the Rev. F. W. Saunders, B.D. (Glasgow) was Secretary, was read and adopted.

It may be summarized as follows:—

That Volunteering in the Universities is not (except in Scotland) in a satisfactory condition. The Committee are of the opinion that in many colleges, owing to the attitude of the authorities, it is quite impossible to establish a Volunteer Company composed entirely of students. The Committee urges each S.R.C. to consider the possibility of raising a Students' Company. The Congress elected a Committee to place before the S.R.C.'s the many advantages of volunteering, and to act for the S.R.C.'s in their dealings with the University authorities and those of the War Office.

The Secretary of this Committee is Mr. Oliver Russell, M.A. (The University Union, Edinburgh).

Mr. C. G. Dehu, LL.B. (Manchester), presented the Report of the Song Book Committee.

The Committee had been in communication with one of the directors of the Scottish Students' Song Book Company, with a view to co-operation in the publication of a British Students' Song Book; but no definite arrangement had been arrived at. The Congress re-appointed the Committee with full powers to issue a British Students' Song Book, with or without co-operation of the Scottish Song Book Company.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. C. G. Dehu, LL.B. (of 85, London Wall, London, E.C.).

Mr. Spens (of Glasgow) presented the Report of the Constitution and Laws Committee.

Some good work had been done in improving the Constitution of the Congress.

The chief points to be noted are that in future each University may send one, two, or three delegates to the Congress, as they may desire. The subscription varies as the number of delegates sent up to the Congress.

Each Congress must appoint a Committee, whose duty shall be to assist the S.R.C. of the University, at which the Congress is to be next held, in the work of organisation, etc.

The following resolutions were passed after lengthy discussions by large majorities:—

1. That this Congress is of opinion that the inequality of the present position of the two sexes as regards the election of Members of Parliament for University Constituencies should be removed.
2. That this Congress is of opinion that the inequality of the conditions existing in the old and new Universities as regards the election of Members of Parliament for University Constituencies should be removed, and that every graduate should be privileged to exercise the franchise in his or her University.
3. That the Students' Representative Councils or other bodies corresponding thereto in each of the Universities of England, Ireland and Wales be placed on the same statutory relation with their Academic Authorities as exists between the

S.R.C.'s and the University authorities in Scotland.

4. That this Congress make representation to the various University authorities as to the advisability of the Preliminary Examinations in Arts, Science and Medicine in any one University where such examination be of sufficient standard, being recognised as a Qualifying Entrance Examination by every other University of the United Kingdom.

The following motion was lost by a small majority :

- " That this Congress records its opinion that the age limit for matriculation at the Universities here represented ought to be raised."

The Congress Meetings were brought to a close by the passing of votes of thanks to Sir William Turner, K.C.B., the Host and Hostesses who had accommodated the delegates, the Students' Union, the Women's Union, the President, Secretary and Assistant Secretaries of the Congress.

Mr. T. M. Johnson, in the name of the S.R.C. of Queen's College, Belfast, invited the Congress to meet at their College in 1908. This invitation was accepted with acclamation.

Several social functions and excursions arranged by a Committee appointed by the Edinburgh S.R.C. were thoroughly enjoyed by the delegates.

On Friday night a dance was held in the University Union, which was perfect in all its arrangements.

On the afternoon of July 14th the delegates were driven to the Forth Bridge, and were conducted over by the Engineer-in-Charge.

In the evening the Congress Dinner took place, with Mr. Forbes Watson in the chair. The toast of "The British Universities Students' Congress" was proposed by Lord Dundas and responded to by the Chairman.

On Sunday afternoon the delegates drove to Roslyn, where they attended a service in the beautiful and historic Roslyn Chapel. On Monday they were entertained at lunch by Sir William Turner, and in the afternoon were shown over the University Buildings. A most enjoyable evening was spent at an At Home given by the Women Students in their Union; after which the men delegates returned to the Men's Union, where they were entertained at Supper, and a Smoking Concert was kept up until the early hours of the morning.

On Tuesday the delegates returned home, having spent a most enjoyable time; and delighted with the grand hospitality afforded them in the Scotch Capital.

### The Smoker.

On Friday, November 23rd, a Smoker was held. Professor Connal was in the chair, and in his opening address mentioned his pleasure at occupying the position, and remarked that it was some time since he had been at a smoker; we duly sympathised with him on hearing this statement, and the programme was commenced.

The first event was a pianoforte solo by Mr. Fort. It was a March or a Symphony, or something of that nature, composed by the late lamented Mr. Liszt, and,

to the writer's untrained ear seemed, in the main part, to consist of chords and discords, trills and runs, all played *forte* and *fortissimo*, and at top speed. But this does not describe Mr. Fort's performance, it was superb! magnificent! and oh! to see him play with his hands crossed! See how he shakes his shaggy mane, and plunges into the "movement" where demi-semi-quavers be thickest! It was a noble effort, and received unstinted applause.

After the excitement aroused by Mr. Fort had subsided, we were treated to a couple of songs by Mr. Stephens, after which Messrs. Frank and Maddison contributed.

Then we had an unexpected treat. It came in the form of a brave laddie frae the Highlands, who aye carries his wee bit baggie wi' him. He told us a humorous tale of the doings o' some pair wee bairns in bonnie Scotland. Eh mon, it was fine!

After this, Mr. Marchant sang, and he was followed by Mr. Cohen, who obliged us with a violin solo. Words fail us in trying to describe this solo: suffice it to say that we even forgot that we had thirsts which required quenching while he played.

Then Messrs. Hewson and Davies sang a duet, the theme of which was comprised in the words "Great Scott!" It included several topical verses, one of the best of which was about a Certain Petition, got up by several Deluded Individuals after the Freshers' Smoker. The next turn was by Messrs. Thompson and Son, in a duet, "Tenor and Baritone"; this was well received, and we were favoured with an encore.

Then there were loud calls for the canny Scot, who said he would only recite again if called upon by the Chairman. And he was called upon, and we had another hearty laugh. This time we had a yarn about the Welsh; Mr. Randall proved himself a good stayer, and got over the long Welsh names in a marvellous manner.

Other songs followed, among them being two by our old friend Mr. Sanderson, "the boy from Oireland." Mr. Lord obliged, and was followed by Mr. Hutchinson with a sketch. The old favourite "Juliet" (which might have been written by Lipton—but wasn't) was rendered, and Mr. Thompson favoured us also.

It was with great regret that we dispersed at that witching hour, so full of deep import, 11 p.m.; but necessity knows no law, and so "Auld lang syne" was sung, and we "exited."

H. H. W.

### Inter-Varsity Debate at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL University is nothing if not enterprising, and we were not at all surprised to receive from the Liverpool Guild Undergraduates an invitation to an Inter-Varsity Debate, to which were invited delegates from all the Universities in England and Wales. Misses Claridge and Walker and Messrs. Wilkinson and Tunncliffe were chosen to represent Leeds. When we arrived at Liverpool we found that the Debate was only a very small item. "Eat, drink, and be merry" was evidently the order of the day. At a o'clock all the delegates, about 30 in number, and

## The Gryphon.

the members of the Guild of Under-graduates were entertained to luncheon at the University Club by the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Dale. At 4 o'clock we all assembled outside the University buildings to undergo the torture of being photographed. Liverpool students are much like those of any other University, and they came from far and near to inspect us, and assist the photographer. We next proceeded to inspect the buildings. We spent more than half-an-hour in the Physics department, and had not then seen it all. Think of it, O Leeds! The Debate commenced at 5.

At 8 o'clock we proceeded to the other part of the building for supper, and spent an enjoyable evening. Solos and students' songs were sung during supper and afterwards, everyone joining heartily in the choruses. The delegates were entertained over-night by Liverpool students.

The Debate was held in the Arts Theatre. The number present was about 350, representing nearly every University in England and Wales. The chair was taken by Mr. H. G. Williams, President of the Liverpool Guild of Under-graduates, accompanied by Miss I. Abraham, the Lady President. The motion for discussion was "That this House wishes to express its profound dissatisfaction with the policy of the present Government."

Mr. Keeling, of Cambridge University, proposed. He spoke from a socialist standpoint, charged the Government with a lack of the democratic spirit, and criticised their action on social questions as half-hearted and halting. They had failed over the education question, because they had truckled to Nonconformity, instead of adopting a secular solution, which was the only sound and enduring solution. The Government should have sent up a bill which had the definite support of the country behind it, and then they would be in a position to defy the House of Lords. If the Government appealed to the nation on the present action of the Lords they would be certainly beaten. In the Trades Dispute Bill the Government had been "driven" along by 30 labour members. He endeavoured to show how the Government had wasted time over the Plural Voting Bill. In the Transvaal they had made a compromise, when the only justifiable course for them to pursue was to establish a thoroughly democratic government. The Government's sin of omission were three in number.

1. They had neglected to undertake the feeding of hungry children.
  2. The emancipation of workers from the wage slavery of the capitalist system.
  3. The emancipation of women.
- This last mentioned "sin" was greeted by a mixture of groans and cheers.

Mr. Reed, of Aberystwyth, opposed. The Government he said, have shown, during the few months they have been in office, that they are earnestly endeavouring to act up to their watchwords of Peace, Retrenchment and Reform.

The country is in need of a policy of peace, in order to carry out much needed social reforms. Our relations with foreign powers were never more friendly.

He dealt with the question of the Transvaal

Constitution, the Reduction of Armaments, the Education Bill, and the Budget.

Mr. Grazebrook, of Cambridge, seconded the motion, and described himself as a "crusty conservative." He enquired of the opposer of the motion, with reference to our harmonious colonies, whether he had overlooked the disturbed state of Natal, the uneasiness in Egypt, and the violent unrest in India; or whether he thought them too insignificant to mention.

Mr. Hughes, of Bangor, seconded the opposition. He confined himself mainly to the Education Bill, which he said was a well considered measure, giving effect to the national demand for the settlement of the troublesome problem on the lines of a working compromise.

Miss Ross, of Liverpool, supported the motion. The Government's cardinal failure is that it is afraid to do anything, she declared. It is too ladylike. It goes along mincingly, trying all the time to avoid giving offence to anybody. Its principles are amorphous, and to have any dealings with it, is like fighting a feather bed.

Mr. Coates, of Newcastle, rechristened the Education Bill as the "Religious Disputes Bill," and finished up by declaring that the Government's indifference to the unemployed problem was clearly manifested by their admitting to a place in the Cabinet, Mr. John Burns—"a man who is absolutely out of sympathy with the class he is supposed to represent." (?)

Mr. W. E. Rowlands, of Cardiff, spoke of female suffrage and said to introduce a proposal of this nature, for which the country was quite unready, would be analogous to teaching children the duties of married life.

Mr. Veitch, of Liverpool, condemned the action of the House of Lords for their mutilation of the Education Bill.

Mr. Aubrey, of Cardiff, said Wales was entitled to Home Rule in educational matters, because her system of secondary education and her Universities were such splendid examples of self-help.

Mr. Wheeler, of Darham, supported the motion, and condemned the policy of the Government, which had caused such unrest in India (?)

Mr. Evans, of Aberystwyth, supported the opposition. He pleaded that in order to accomplish the reforms so necessary, the Government must be allowed time.

Mr. Mather, of Sheffield, spoke in support of the Government. He upheld the policy of reducing armaments in the army and navy, and said a two power standard of efficiency was quite adequate to meet all demands.

Mr. Tunncliffe, of Leeds, supported the motion. He disagreed with all three parties, the Liberal, Labour and Conservative. He condemned the Education Bill and Chinese Slavery, and said that through democracy alone could true progress be attained.

Mr. Z. T. K. Woo, of Sheffield, supported the motion. As a native of China he was listened to with pleasure and interest. He asked if the Government had fulfilled its expectations, and tried to prove it had failed to do so.



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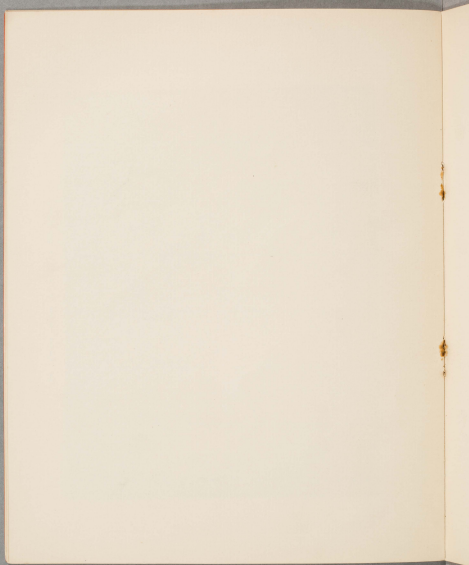
Photo by H. H. H. H.

THE CASE OF THE "CLOUDS."



Photo by Davis, Leeds

THE "CLOUDS"—GROUP OF PRINCIPALS AND PUPILS



Messrs. Woodcock, of Newcastle, Jones, of Cardiff, and Miss G. A. Aston, of Liverpool, also spoke, each in favour of the opposition.

The debate lasted for 2½ hours, and those who remained voted by a show of hands, and the result showed the motion was carried by the narrow majority of 18. The announcement was received with a prolonged demonstration of cheering and counter-cheering.

G. W. W.

### Literary and Historical Society.

THE third Meeting of this Society was held in the Refectory on Monday, November 5th, at 5 o'clock. There was a fairly good attendance, and we are pleased to say that the members of the Society have increased considerably this year.

After tea, the members settled as usual in the smoke-room, where a paper was read on "Euripides." The paper aimed chiefly at giving some sort of general idea as to the work and influence of the poet, and so, after a brief description of the age in which he lived, the reader of the paper gave an account of the life and character of Euripides, and an estimate of his work as a whole. The paper dealt especially with the Aævian aspect of his plays as contrasted with the Aævian style of the older Greek dramatists, and it was shown how Euripides forms a link between these and the later Romantic Dramatists. Some examples of his poetry were included in the paper, illustrating especially his power of painting vivid pictures of dramatic scenes through his "messenger" speeches, and also his beautiful lyric poetry in the choral odes of his plays. The general remarks on the poet were summed up and illustrated by an appreciation of one of his best known plays, the "Aævian." The interest in the poet was greatly increased by the presence of Mr. J. R. Mozley, who is well known as a student of "Euripides," and Greek Literature in general, and who had come especially to address the Society on the subject. He dwelt especially on the pathos of Euripides, especially as it is seen in his beautiful and noble female characters; the poet evidently had a strong sense of the injustice to which women were subjected in those days, and it was one of the most remarkable features of his plays that they are all full of such beautiful expressions of human feeling. His men are less noble, as a rule, than his women, but there are some noble types even among these, the hero Hippolytus being the noblest of all.

Mr. Mozley chose the "Medea" as his example. In this play we all could not help feeling with the wronged heroine in spite of her awful temper and her terrible revenge; but the ending of the play seemed to be topsy-turvy. Medea, after all the crime she has committed, when she has slain her husband and his new wife and her own children and a few others, goes off in triumph in a special car provided by the sun-god, and lives happy ever after.

After Mr. Mozley left there was no discussion, and the President took the opportunity of making a few helpful remarks about "Euripides," and the best translations of his plays. After this the meeting broke up.

The fourth General Meeting was held, as usual, in the Refectory on November 10th. There was a particularly good attendance; and indeed the smoke-room is hardly large enough to accommodate us now, but it is very cozy and we can still squeeze a few more members in if necessary.

The paper of the evening was read by Miss Hogan on "English Fairy-love in Poetry," and a very interesting paper it proved to be.

Miss Hogan began by briefly tracing the family history of the Fairies: they arose, naturally enough, from the idea which all primitive peoples have that all forces of nature are animated by some spirit, and England is especially a country adapted for the abode of these quaint beings on account of its quiet and beautiful scenery. These "Elves" or "Fairies" were usually very tiny creatures who found a nest in a nut-shell or empty snail-shell, where they slept all day and came out to revel and dance all night; they are very careful in their habits and always clean and tidy, and it is their duty to punish the slothful and dirty, while they reward the diligent and industrious with great bounties.

The Queen of these imps is usually called "Queen Mab," or as Shakespeare called her, "Titania"; the king is "Oberon," and a still more well-known fairy is "Puck," or "Robin Goodfellow."

The first mention of these elves is in Wace's "Brete," where the story is told how King Arthur of old was received at his birth, and guarded by the fairies. Chaucer speaks of them in his "Wife of Bath's Tale," and Spenser, of course, and Shakespeare are especially fond of them. Shakespeare most of all poets has given us beautiful pictures of the lives and duties of the Fairies; Ariel, the minister of Prospero, is one of his most beautiful creations. Most of the contemporary poets of Shakespeare are full of the same love for these fairy-beings; in one of these poets, however, the Fairies are quite classical scholars and sing in Latin; in this we consider to be a serious drawback. Ben Jonson, too, had a warm spot in his heart for the elves; he especially dwells on "Robin Goodfellow," that most homely and natural of all fairies—who is the "honest, plain country spirit: he that sweeps the house clean, riddles for the country maids, and does all their other drudgery while they are at hot-coddles."

We find the Fairy-ladies in Milton and Herrick, though these poets differed entirely in their representation of the fairies; Herrick tells us that they are very much akin to human beings, and have souls as well as bodies; he shows us a glimpse of the Fairy King's dining-room, where he feeds on

"Bards of wine, a new-stewed thigh,  
A blunted earwig, and a flea."

When we come to Pope the ideas of the Fairies are much less natural, and they make a most incongruous picture in his "Rape of the Lock." Later on the old elves came back again in the poems of Gray, Burns and Shelley, and Keats finds a special delight in writing his most dainty songs on these beings.

The paper ended with a wish that in these days of science and common sense, the love for the old English Fairies would not tend to die out among us.

There was a good discussion, in which Professor Vaughan, and Messrs. W. S. Klamborowski, J. E. Winter, Landman and C. Gill took part.

After thanking Miss Hogan for her interesting paper the Chairman adjourned the meeting.

R. H.

The fifth General Meeting of the Society was held on Monday, December 3rd, at the usual time, in the Rectory.

At the beginning of the meeting it was proposed by the Chairman that the Society should authorise the Sub-Committee for the "Clouds" to pass a vote of thanks to all those who have so kindly assisted in the production of the play; it was afterwards decided that special mention should be made of Mr. Hoggett, who has done so much to make the "Clouds" a success, and the motion was therefore amended to this effect. It was then seconded by Mr. J. Tunncliffe and passed unanimously.

We should like to take this opportunity of thanking everybody in the University who has helped to make the production of the "Clouds" such a great success; and the thanks of the Society are especially due to Mr. Dodd, who came forward at the last moment and undertook all the stage management of the play when it was in a very critical position. Also we should like to thank all those who took part in the play and all who so kindly acted as stewards or sold tickets, and last, but not least, those who bought the tickets and so helped considerably towards making the play a success.

After this preliminary business had been settled, the chairman called upon Mr. Winter to read his paper on "Erasmus."

The paper formed an excellent summary of the great scholar's life and works during the period of the Renaissance.

Erasmus truly was a most remarkable man in every way; he was, as he himself tells us, a citizen of no particular country, and indeed could scarcely speak any language except Latin, in which he wrote and conversed with other scholars. In his youth he was sent to a monastery with a view to his becoming a monk, but he afterwards grew tired of this life and left the monastery, having accepted the post of private secretary to a bishop who was about to set out for Rome, a city which, more than all others, Erasmus longed to visit.

However, the proposed visit did not come off, but instead Erasmus was sent to the University of Paris, and shortly afterwards he crossed over into England, where he spent some of the happiest and most profitable days of his life in the company of Colet, Moore, and Warham and other scholars. About this time he wrote his "Adagia," a collection of proverbs and pithy sayings which he gathered from different Latin and Greek authors. Shortly after this he wrote his "Manual of a Christian Knight" an extremely helpful and popular book at that time. Very soon afterwards he went to Italy where he stayed some years at Bologna, Venice and Padua. While he was at Bologna he obtained permission to discard his monk's habit, and finally gave up his old monastic ties. He did not however stay permanently in Italy; indeed,

he seems to have found it difficult to settle anywhere for long and so he now paid England another visit. On his way through Germany and France he wrote a work called the "Diversoria" in which many amusing pictures of the life in Continental inns are given.

While he was in England he wrote one of his best known books "The Praise of Folly" a brilliant satire the purpose of which was to show up the superstitions folly of the people of that age.

He left England again in 1514 and went to Germany, where he published his Greek version of the New Testament; his other great works are his "Familiar Colloquies" and of course his many and interesting letters. Towards the latter part of his life Erasmus was brought into contact with Luther, who was vigorously carrying on the reformation of the Church, but although they had many points in common, and Luther greatly desired it, Erasmus refused to throw in his lot with the reformers and remained to his death a loyal son of the Church, a policy indeed, which has called forth a great deal of criticism from later generations.

Mr. Winter admirably summed up the character of the great thinker and classical scholar who was not so much a reformer as a literary enthusiast and whose whole life was spent in the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake.

The paper called forth a good discussion, in which Professor Vaughan, Mr. Dodd, and Messrs. F. Mansell, J. Tunncliffe, W. Klamborowski, and Chapman took part.

Mr. Klamborowski compared Erasmus to Leo Tolstoy, but said he was rather inclined to believe from the paper that Erasmus was "a bit of a rake," which statement Mr. Winter gravely rebuked. There were no more allusions on Erasmus' personal character. His position with regard to Luther was criticised by Mr. Chapman, but defended by Mr. Dodd and Professor Vaughan.

After Mr. Winter had answered the questions put to him, the Chairman summed up the general character of Erasmus and brought the meeting to a close at about 7 o'clock.

R. H.

Mr. Cyril Bailey, Tutor and Librarian of Balliol College, Oxford, was present at the second performance of the "Clouds." Writing afterwards to Professor Roberts, he says (in words which are reproduced with his consent):—

"The performance was really a revelation to me. I had no idea that our 'crib' (Godley and Bail y's Verse Translation of the 'Clouds'), which was only written to assist the uninitiated, could be worked up into such an excellent play, or that an audience would appreciate it so much. But after all it is difficult to disguise the greatness of Aristophanes, even in English, and I hope that it may give a stimulus to interest in classics at Leeds. May I ask you again to convey my congratulations to everybody who took part in the performance, and my thanks for their kind thought for me? I certainly never enjoyed an evening more myself, and it is very pleasant to think one may have assisted in creating enjoyment for other people."

## Men's Christian Union.

Mr. A. C. GRANT, M.A., of Edinburgh University, Travelling Secretary of the Student Christian Movement, visited the Men's and Medicals' Christian Unions from November 14th to 16th. His function is to go round the Colleges and Universities to give any help he can to the local unions in the way of addressing meetings and advice on the conduct of the work.

He paid visits to the bible circles and at each spoke briefly about the Students' Christian Movement Summer Conference, held annually in July, at Conishead, near Ulverston.

On Wednesday, the 14th, he addressed a general meeting, which, however, was rather badly attended. Mr. Allen took the chair. Mr. Grant told us what a means of binding the Colleges together the S.C.M. was, and how it gave a man a wider outlook and sympathy. At the same time it held before him a great ideal—the Colleges for Christ. The attainment of this depended on the courage and efforts of the individual members. Mr. Allen then spoke briefly, and the meeting was closed with prayer.

E. B. G.

## Society for Social Study.

A SOCIETY bearing the above title has during the present term been formed in the University, the object of which is to enable students to obtain a better understanding of social problems by means of lectures and discussions. At a General meeting held on October 30th the following were elected as officers of the Society:—

*President:* Professor Clapham.

*Vice-Presidents:* Mrs. Grant, Professors Connal,

Smithells, Vaughan, Mr. Allen.

*Secretaries:* Miss K. L. Schuler, Mr. T. B. Weatherell.

*Counsellor:* Misses Findlay, Normington, and

Messrs. Perkins, Wood, Cross, Lacy.

On October 31st the Rev. P. Bull gave an address to the Society on Socialism. The lecturer dealt with his subject from a spiritual and moral point of view, laying special stress on the formation of the character of the individual, which, owing to the dreadful surroundings in which hundreds of people pass their life, is unable to be developed to the fullest extent. He blamed the present day system as producing either millionaires or paupers, and advocated the State ownership of lands, railways, and whatever was needed for the common life, as a means of stopping the race for gain which goes on at the present time. Socialists, he said, did not demand that all should be alike but that all should have equality of opportunity. Mr. Bull pointed out that narrowness and materialism were two evils which beset socialism, and considered that it should be the great ambition of University students to combat these evils.

After the lecture the subject was thrown open to discussion, in which the Pres. ext. Miss Halliday, Messrs. Young, Klamorowski, Tunncliffe, and Sykes took part.

The President felt sure that all sympathised with the principles of Socialism, but differed in the method of carrying out the reform. The socialist believed

that the condition of society was gradually growing worse while the economist believed it was improving. A lively discussion took place between the President and Miss Halliday concerning the effect of environment on the character. The President maintained that in several cases it had no effect at all, Miss Halliday, on the other hand, mentioned instances of boys taken from bad surroundings and educated in a healthier atmosphere who had turned out exceedingly well.

Mr. Tunncliffe said he felt it was impossible for him to become a socialist, and he had often wondered what was the cause, since he perfectly agreed with many of the principles laid down by them.

Mr. Klamorowski violently condemned the present system of society, and said that sweeping changes were necessary. He considered that Socialism was an ideal to which all should strive to attain.

Mr. Young, on the other hand, considered that socialists went too far, and wondered whether more moderate measures could not be adopted. He considered that, to a large extent, people had equality of opportunity under the present system.

Mr. Sykes feared that if Socialism were universally adopted no one would be willing to do the mental work, but all would strive after higher employment. He mistrusted Socialism as having come into existence through selfish motives.

In conclusion, Mr. Bull said a few words, stating that Socialism was an ideal, which the more we realized, the more strenuous would be our efforts to introduce it into the country.

The second meeting of the Society was held at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, November 28th, the day of the dress rehearsal for "Clouds." This inevitably made the audience thinner than it would otherwise have been, but it is hardly possible to imagine that the meeting could have been a greater success.

The address was given by Mr. A. H. Byles, B.A., on "The Elberfeld System." He opened with the warning that the fundamental causes of poverty are industrial rather than moral, but pleaded for a rational system of dealing with the poverty that does exist in place of our miserable system of workhouses. These only aim at helping men after they have already fallen into the quagmire, and in practice are actually hotbeds of pauperism. The Elberfeld System is the humane alternative which Mr. Byles advocates for this.

Its main principles are (1) Individualisation; (2) Division of the city into districts and sub-districts; (3) Decentralisation.

The possibility of dealing with cases individually is provided for by the large number of workers employed. Whereas Leeds provides only 94 guardians and 8 relieving officers, Leipzig, a town of the same population, has 675 *arbeitspfleger*, who unite the functions of both these officials. These are voluntary workers, but vested with civic authority by the municipal ty. It is their duty to know their own district and find out (as a of poverty. Those whose poverty is found to be criminal are handed over to the police, sent to real workhouses to learn a trade, and

forced to sustain themselves by it. Cases of unemployment can easily be dealt with through Germany's splendid system of labour bureaux, which, by the facilities they afford for communication between employers and employables can always find work for applicants within a short time in the ordinary channels of labour. Those who need financial help are assisted from a municipal graduated income tax, but the *Arbeitsgeber* are very often able to prevent the necessity of giving relief by brotherly advice and encouragement. Mr. Byles, who in many visits to Germany for purposes of investigation, has obtained a thorough knowledge of the working of the system, finds that the difference in the number of helpers amounts to not merely an enlargement but a transfiguration of our system, as the helpers having never more than four cases to deal with at the same time can give their help as of brother to brother, and take delicate means of discovering and assisting those who attempt to hide their distress.

The *Arbeitsgeber* are supervised by captains, each of whom has charge of a district containing about 25 of the underworkers. All the workers of the same district are called together fortnightly to report on their work, discuss their cases and apply for any necessary funds to the captain, who sends in his budget to the municipality. Leipzig has 39 of these captains.

The economic results are shown by the figures representing the money spent on poor relief in Mainz:

Before the adoption of the Elberfeld System £6,500 was spent in giving an average of £3 13s. to each case.

Since then only £4,500 has been necessary to give an average of £9 11s. per case.

The moral results are of far greater importance; for thousands of men and women, mostly, though by no means entirely, from the working classes, are brought into close contact with the poor and trained for efficient and brotherly assistance.

The long discussion which followed Mr. Byles' address showed that he had aroused the keen interest of the whole meeting. It took the form for the most part of questions on the details of the system, and especially of its adaptability to English conditions. For the latter point Mr. Byles referred the meeting to Bradford and Sheffield, where a serious attempt is being made to initiate the system, and more especially to Halifax, where he had worked for three months, helping to organise it, and had the week before attended a meeting of 1,000 English *Arbeitsgeber*. The Guild is here very closely identified with the municipal authority, but entirely unsupported by it financially. The only finance needed by Halifax has so far been £90 for 1,070 cases of relief. He desired to lay stress on the advisability of working on entirely unsectarian lines and in close connection with the municipality. This and much more information was elicited by the questions of Mrs. Smithells, Miss Robertson, Professor Clapham, Professor Smithells, Dr. Moorman, Mr. Allen, Mr. Watson, Mr. Vickers, Mr. Fortie and Mr. Lacey.

At 6.45 Professor Clapham unwillingly closed the discussion and Professor Smithells proposed a hearty

vote of thanks to Mr. Byles for what he described as a most masterly exposition of the Elberfeld System.

The meetings of the Society will be held next term on January 16th, February 13th, February 27th, and March 13th, when Miss Sharples, Dr. Hall, Professors Clapham and Smithells have kindly consented to give lectures.

The meetings are open to all members of the University, and during the present session there will be no subscription.

### The Debating Society.

Our members at the Debates this term have suffered somewhat on account, no doubt, of the "Clouds," and the many rehearsals which their production involved. Still, the debates have not suffered from lack of speakers.

Three motions have been discussed since the last issue of the *Gryphon*, viz.:-

"That Novel Reading is a valuable Education," Introduced by Mr. S. H. Wood, and opposed by Mr. S. Landman.

"That specialization is carried to excess in modern Universities," Introduced by Mr. Middleton, of Liverpool, and opposed by Mr. Z. Bentley, of Leeds.

"That examinations are not a true test of efficiency," Introduced by Mr. W. Horn, and opposed by Mr. W. H. Perkins.

The first motion was carried, and the second and third were both lost. The second debate was the Inter-Varsity Debate, at which were present representatives from Liverpool and Sheffield.

We regret that the time allowed for discussion was so short; and that many who wished to speak were deterred from doing so on that account. But this curtailment was necessary in order to allow the visitors to catch their train.

### Textile Jottings.

The students' branch of the Textile Society met on October 23rd, at 5.30 p.m., when Professor Beaumont and staff addressed the students, tea being served previously.

On November 15th papers were given by Mr. Mills and Mr. Foulds on "Historical Textile Fabrics" and "Gauze and Leno Weaving" respectively.

On November 20th papers were given by Mr. Taylor on "The Woollen Mule" (or self actor), followed by Mr. Cockerott on "Fustian or Corduroy Weaving." This was the last meeting of this term.

### Textile Freshers' Smoker.

The above was held near the beginning of this term in the Refectory, preceded by a tea, which was daintily served at 5.15 p.m. Mr. Smith acted as Chairman, and a jolly evening was spent listening to such clever artists and beautiful singers as Messrs. K-r-r, D-r-r-a, Sm--h, then Messrs. H-r-d--n and P-a-y sang a duet (or tried to), and various others took part.

Mr. S--nd--rs--n kindly gave his services as pianist.

The concert finished about 10 o'clock (?)



## Textile Slackers.

THEY toil not, neither do they spin, yet K - - r in all his glory was not arranged like one of these.

Overheard in the Department:—

(1) Question: Describe the Scotch Feed. (In use between the Intermediate and Carder).

Answer: Porridge and wh - y.

(2) N - - m - nn.—Sheep wool? Sheep wool? (cheap).

Mr. Z.: Yes, of course it is all sheep wool.

N - - m - nn: Nein, nein, sheep wool, sheep wool?

Exit Mr. Z. pondering deeply.

The present Textile battle cry: Voesh, Voesh!  
J. H. H.

## Rugby Football.

THE Trial Match was played at Headingley in ideal weather on October 6th. Such large numbers turned out that over twenty men were playing on each side. It was very pleasing to see that the majority were freshers, some of whom gave every promise of giving very valuable assistance to the "Varsity" team during the coming season. If such keenness only lasts the "Varsity" should have a very creditable season.

The University are very lucky in regaining the services of last year's captain, J. S. Richardson, and of B. W. Elliott and H. McLaren, all these players having the opportunity to play for outside clubs. This should be an example to men who forsake their "Alma Mater" in order to play for other teams.

On October 20th the 1st XV. met Ilkley at Headingley. The visitors very soon proved too strong for the "Varsity" and quickly crossed their line. Towards half-time Fletcher broke away, and when nearing the line passed to Richardson, who grounded the ball near the posts.

After half-time it was soon seen that the University men were in bad training, it being the first match of the season. Ilkley crossed the line several times during the second half.

Final score—Ilkley 21 points, University 3.

TEAM—Full-back, J. Hamble; Three-quarters, M. J. Flinn, W. Barker, C. A. Pollock, G. Perry; Half-backs, D. F. Dobson, J. S. Richardson; Forwards, E. N. Cameron (Capt.), H. McLaren, D. H. Wilmer, C. A. Town, A. E. Fletcher, C. B. Warner, D. S. Kennedy, J. M. Ford.

On October 27th the 1st XV. met Headingley at Kirkstall. This proved a most disastrous match for the University. Headingley scoring 43 points against us. The tackling of the "Varsity" backs was very weak, this being the principal reason of our defeat.

TEAM—Full-back, W. Barker; Three-quarters, M. J. Flinn, R. S. Hamble, C. A. Pollock, G. Cole; Half-backs, D. F. Dobson, J. S. Richardson; Forwards, J. S. Cameron, H. McLaren, D. H. Wilmer, C. A. Town, C. B. Warner, D. S. Kennedy, A. E. Fletcher, B. W. Elliott.

On October 31st the 1st XV. travelled to Durham with a weak team. The principal absentees being J. N. Cameron, D. H. Wilmer, C. A. Town, J. S. Richardson.

The Durham men had the most of the play during the opening stages of the game, our forwards being beaten in the scrums. Durham were penalised and

Battle landed a beautiful goal from almost half-way. This seemed to waken the Durham men up, who soon after crossed the University line, the kick at goal failing. After half-time Dobson scored near the posts. Battle failed to add the major points. Durham soon after this scored again.

Result—Durham University 9 points, Leeds 6.

TEAM—Full-back, W. Barker; Three-quarters, G. Perry, A. E. Hamble, C. A. Pollock, G. Cole; Half-backs, H. McLaren, D. F. Dobson; Forwards, H. McLaren, B. W. Elliott, T. F. Twiss, J. A. Twiss, D. S. Kennedy, C. B. Warner, J. M. Ford, H. Roberts.

On November 3rd the University travelled to Shipley to meet Bradford. The weather was not ideal. It was raining cats and dogs during the whole match. The game was amongst the forwards, who were very evenly matched. Our men, if anything, being the better. Just before half-time Bradford scored a try and added the two points. After half-time the "Varsity" kept Bradford pinned in their own twenty-five, being very unlucky in not scoring several times, the forwards kicking too hard when nearing the line. From a forward rush Dobson scored for the University.

Result—Bradford 5 points, University 3.

TEAM—Full-back, G. Eager; Three-quarters, G. A. B. Cole, C. A. Pollock, J. N. Cameron (Capt.), M. G. Flinn; Half-backs, D. F. Dobson, J. S. Richardson; Forwards, H. McLaren, B. W. Elliott, D. H. Wilmer, T. F. Twiss, C. A. Town, C. B. Warner, D. S. Kennedy, W. H. Roberts.

On November 10th the 1st XV. met Wakefield at home. During the first half the game for the most part was very evenly contested. Wakefield crossing the line once. After half-time the University were having the best matters when Wakefield scored from a forward rush. Shortly after this Pollock, from a smart pass from Cameron, scored near the posts. Richardson placing the goal.

Result—Wakefield 6 points, University 5.

TEAM—Full-back, C. Ward; Three-quarters, G. A. B. Cole, C. A. Pollock, J. N. Cameron (Capt.), W. Barker; Half-backs, D. F. Dobson, J. S. Richardson; Forwards, H. McLaren, B. W. Elliott, D. H. Wilmer, C. A. Town, T. F. Twiss, C. B. Warner, D. S. Kennedy, W. H. Roberts.

On November 17th the 1st XV. travelled to York to play St. John's College. The weather was wet and the ground in a very sloppy condition. The "Varsity" men seemed to be out of form completely, so consequently St. John's had "a day out."

Result—St. John's College, 12 points, University nil.

TEAM—Full-back, G. Eager; Three-quarters, G. A. B. Cole, E. F. Carter, M. G. Flinn, W. Barker; Half-backs, C. A. Pollock, D. F. Dobson; Forwards, J. N. Cameron (Capt.), D. H. Wilmer, C. A. Town, T. F. Twiss, C. B. Warner, D. S. Kennedy, W. H. Roberts, R. Norrleay.

On November 24th the 1st XV. met Darnall at Headingley. The Darnall team turned up very late owing to the fog delaying their train. Consequently it was almost dark when we kicked off. The game was mostly forward, the packs being very evenly matched. Towards the last our men were pressing and looked like scoring, when the whistle sounded for time. The match had to be stopped early, owing to the light failing.

Result—University nil, Darnall nil.

TEAM—Full-back, C. Ward; Three-quarters, G. A. B. Cole, C. A. Pollock, E. F. Carter, W. Barker; Half-backs, D. F. Dobson,

J. S. Richardson, *Forwards*, J. N. Cameron (*Capt.*), D. H. Wilmer, H. MacLaren, R. W. Elliot, T. F. Toxtont, C. A. Town, D. S. Kennedy, C. B. Warren.

On November 28th the 1st XV. met Manchester University in the first round of the Whitworth Challenge "Shield" at Headingley.

The "Varsity" started off with two men short, owing to them not turning up in time. The visitors quickly assumed the offensive and Johnson was soon over, but no goal resulted. Soon after the drop out Stephens sprinted over again for another try. This being two scores inside of ten minutes. After these reverses the 'Varsity got to the visitors' end where Richardson and Cameron showed up strongly. Manchester were here penalised, the kick going over the line. A fine round of passing amongst the visiting backs resulted in Johnson scoring between the posts. The kick at goal failed. C. A. Town was conspicuous, after the drop out, by making a mark, but Battle had very hard lines with the kick, only missing by inches. The Leeds men then played up strongly and were attacking when the whistle sounded for half-time. Score—Manchester 9 points, Leeds nil.

After the kick-off the Manchester men were soon swarming round the 'Varsity line and after a fine bout of passing Fisher scored between the posts and added the major points. The Leeds men then seemed to waken up and were soon attacking strongly. Richardson securing the ball from a scrum, passed to Battle, who went for the line in great style, and parting to Barker at the right moment, the latter had no difficulty in scoring. Battle landing a fine goal. This seemed to put heart into the 'Varsity, who had not been showing their true form up to now, and again were attacking strongly. The ball again coming out from the scrum, was handled by most of the three-quarters and resulted in Pollock scoring far out. Battle kicked a magnificent goal from the touch line, thus putting Leeds ten points up.

Leeds were still attacking when the whistle blew for time. Result—Manchester 14 points, Leeds 10.

If the 'Varsity had started with a full team and played the way they did in the last quarter of an hour the result would, without doubt, have been different.

It was very gratifying to see the way the rest of the University men turned up to witness the match, and it is to be hoped they won't let their interest flag as the question of the resting place of the Shield is still open.

It is also to be hoped that the University authorities will see their way to grant a half-holiday on the occasion of Inter-Varsity matches, as there is great interest taken in these matches by the whole of the University.

TEAM:—Full-back, C. Ward; Three-quarters, F. E. Carter, A. E. Battle, C. A. Pollock, W. Barker; Half-backs, D. F. Tolson, J. S. Richardson; Forwards, J. N. Cameron (*Capt.*), H. MacLaren, R. W. Elliot, D. H. Wilmer, C. A. Town, T. F. Toxtont, D. S. Kennedy, C. B. Warren.

C. A. P.

Two of our permanently thirny rugger seconds recently boarded a car at the end of College Road. "Will this car take us past the 'Oak'?" they asked. The conductor reflected on the fact that the car was only thirty horse power, and replied sadly, "It might."

## Association Football.

October 27th.

1st XI. v. Bootham School. This match was played at York. Bootham School got a good start and in the first half secured 4 goals to our 2. In the second half the University scored once. The final score was 4 goals—3 in favour of Bootham School. Fisher, Goodson and Lock scored for the University.

2nd XI. v. Bradford Technical College. Played at Headingley. The University was victorious, the score being 3—1.

3rd XI. v. College of the Resurrection and XI. This was played at Mirfield, and proved an easy victory for the University. Score, 7—2.

October 31st.

1st XI. v. Manchester University. Played at Headingley in pouring rain. Manchester gained an easy victory. Score, 6—0.

TEAM:—Goalkeeper, D. Gilchrist; Backs, R. H. Tolson, T. Elliot; Half-backs, J. B. Hickmorth, A. G. Goodson (*Capt.*), G. S. Shannon; Forwards, J. Lock, J. B. Fisher, J. W. Bales, S. H. Wood, J. R. Bily.

November 3rd.

1st XI. v. Sheffield University. Played at Headingley. The weather was so wet and the ball so heavy that good combination was spoilt. Leeds won an easy victory by 3 goals to nil. Wood scored twice and Tolson once.

TEAM:—Goalkeeper, D. Gilchrist; Backs, R. H. Tolson, T. Elliot; Half-backs, J. B. Hickmorth, A. G. Goodson (*Capt.*), G. S. Shannon; Forwards, J. Lock, J. B. Fisher, R. E. Smith, S. H. Wood, J. R. Bily.

2nd XI. v. Old Grammarians, at Mirfield. Victory for the University by 3 goals to 1.

November 10th.

1st XI. v. Farnley Iron Works. Played at Farnley. The University won by 4 goals to 1. Balden and Fisher each scored twice or the University.

2nd XI. v. Fulneck School. This match was to be played at Headingley, but was cancelled by the visiting team.

3rd XI. v. Headingley College "A." Played on Headingley College ground, and proved a victory for the home team. Score, 3—1.

November 17th.

1st XI. v. County Hall, Wakefield. Scratched owing to storm and tempest.

2nd XI. v. College of the Resurrection. Played at Headingley, and proved a victory for the visiting team. Score, 6—3.

November 26th.

1st XI. v. St. Martin's, Potternewton. Played at Potternewton. After a hard game, in which both teams made mighty efforts for victory, the result was a draw, 3—3. Wood, Fisher and Lock scored for the University.

2nd XI. v. County Hall, Wakefield, and XI. This match was to be played at Headingley, but was cancelled by the visiting team.

December 1st.

1st XI. v. New Leeds. Score, 3—3. Ellis scored twice and Fisher once for the University.

2nd XI. v. New College, Harrogate. The University won by 3 goals to 1.

J. L.

## Hockey Notes.

It may be remembered that last year an unsuccessful attempt was made to form a Men's Hockey Club.

This year we have been more fortunate, and owing to the energy of Mr. Rhodes, who put the movement about, and several others, we now rejoice in a Men's Hockey Club.

Much work has been done during the last month, from which time the Club dates its existence.

Meetings have been held, and a considerable amount of business transacted, including the hire of a ground for mid-week playing, and a number of match fixtures for next term, amongst which is a home match with Liverpool University (Jan. 23rd).

But perhaps the most important item of business is the sanction by the Students' Union Committee for a grant of £7 for the season. This satisfactory arrangement may have been in some part due to the presentation of a petition to the aforementioned Committee, signed by over fifty students, who considered it desirable that there should be a Men's Hockey Club. Whether this be so or not, I am sure I can but say, on behalf of our Committee, that we are very thankful for such generous support.

The following officers have been elected:—

*Committee*:—Dr. Moorman (Chairman), Messrs. N. Rhodes, W. F. Clayton, F. R. Clayton, Hart, L. E. K. Ellis (Hon. Sec.), and Asquith.

*Captain*: Mr. R. W. Barker. *Vice-Captain*: Mr. R. H. Tokern (members of the Committee *ex-officio*).

The carrying out of the many important projects that the Committee have in view for next year, such as the renting of a ground entirely by ourselves, and the "running" of two teams, must depend altogether upon the support that we receive from students this term and next, as unless the support is good we cannot hope for a substantially increased grant next year, upon which the above projects depend.

L. E. K. E.

## The Gymnasium.

It is proposed to hold next term a Gymnastic Contest, in which any student will be allowed to compete. Three prizes will be awarded to those who obtain the highest number of marks.

The competition will consist of a set exercise and a voluntary on the horizontal bar, parallel bars, rings, vaulting horse, and ladder, and also voluntaries in rope climbing and the running high jump.

Further particulars will be announced later.

E. W. WILKINSON, *Gym. Rep.*

## THE SC-E-T-FIC SOCIETY.

There once was a College Society,  
Where the men knew naught of propriety,  
While the girls stood unfed,  
They ate up the bread,  
And of cakes an endless variety.

When one maiden exclaimed in anxiety,  
"This is not consistent with piety,"  
They said, "It is late,  
But for tea you must wait  
Until we are filled to satiety."

J. W.

## Reviews.

To any of our readers who are interested in educational problems we recommend the small volume entitled "Boy and Girl," issued under the joint authorship of Elliott Mills and Edward Tyle, which treats of coeducation. No exhaustive analysis of the subject is attempted, but the claims of coeducation are advocated in clear and convincing terms. The main arguments of the book are based upon the success of coeducational methods in America, and the advantages of bringing the sexes together in early life when their mutual influence one upon another, and the benefit derived from acquaintance of the leading characteristics of each during school-life is of the greatest importance. This influence is enlarged upon from intellectual, moral and social standpoints. The stimulus to work which is found in mixed classes, where a healthy rivalry exists between the two elements, is commented on; the writers justly maintain that the scope of the girls' studies must vary much from the curricula arranged for the boys, and hope to obtain the best results, were the system generally adopted, from the social point of view. The education of the sexes in separate schools is shown to have arisen largely during the Middle Ages, when men and women carried on the work of teaching in their respective establishments. The grammar schools, founded in Tudor times were monopolised for the instruction of boys, when but scant attention was paid to the education of girls.

The authors triumphantly point to successful examples of the system at work, notably at Kewick and Bedale, as a reason for the immediate adoption of the American plan, but the wholesale transference of the educational practices of one country to another is rarely successful, and we feel that coeducation will obtain a firmer hold in England by a slower growth based on the real merits of the system and the test of time. One argument brought forward in its favour is striking: the better appreciation of one another's virtues and failings obtainable through the upbringing of the sexes together is declared to be a cure for disastrous and unhappy marriages in after life. Possibly. The chief defect in the treatment of the subject appears to lie in the ultra-optimistic attitude adopted by the writers in regarding coeducation as the panacea for social evils and vexed questions of all kinds. Can it be proved conclusively that this has been the case in America?

To read the book, however, compels one to face the problem anew, especially in face of the wide diversity of opinion existing among all classes of teachers on the subject, and to recognize that the claims on behalf of coeducation are not lightly to be set aside.

We have received copies of the following College Magazines:—*College Echoes* (St. Andrews); *The Manchester University Magazine*; *The Sphinx* (Liverpool); *Q.C.B.* (Belfast); *The Mermaid* (Birmingham); *The College* (Dundee); *The Gong* (Nottingham); *The Dragon* (Aberystwyth).

## Correspondence.

*The Editor declines to be held responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.*

*All letters must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.*

## "THE UNION HANDBOOK."

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

An apology should have been made in your last number for the late arrival of the Union Handbook this term, a fact, I believe, unprecedented in its history.

Stung into activity by your scathing remarks in the November number, I hasten, Sir, to say that nothing could have been more unfortunate than that truly reprehensible delay, but it was due entirely to the printers, who failed to canvass for advertisements in time to produce the book on October 1st.

The literary portion of the book was entirely finished by the end of August.

However, I can assure you that there need be no repetition of such an awkward occurrence in future, since the Handbook remains with the same printers for the next two years, who will have had experience in bringing it out.

Yours, Sir, in your official capacity, by the end of the season, if not before, will be able to appreciate the shifting of the blame in this instance.

Your reference to a threepenny hymn book I consider a compliment. What more could you get for your money?

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

G. H. TENBRUGGENKATE,

Hon. Sec. Union Handbook Committee.

## Answers to Correspondents.

**Rambler.**—No, you should not include Harewood in your Sunday tours, as the local inns have only a six days' license.

**Gr - 3 - 1.**—No, you are wrong. When you have paid your threepence for a cup of coffee, you have not bought the Café.

**Ck - 2 - n.**—We share your view that the composition of the music for the "Clouds" ought to have been left in your hands.

**C - la.**—We know of no way in which chloroform can be safely prepared—by a first year Med.

**Weaver.**—We sympathise with you. Of course you could not be expected to know that the chorus of the "Clouds" was not the real thing. Better look next time.

**Constant Reader.**—For particulars of a good Turkish bath, enquire at the Dyeing Department.

**D or** writes proposing that the Clothworkers' Court should be turned into a Biergarten in the summer term. The suggestion is a good one from the Dyers' point of view. But what about the Organic Chemists?

## Our Puzzle Column.

## Great Prize Scheme for the Little Folk.

(CONDUCTED BY UNCLE JIMMY.)

## INSTRUCTIONS.

Wash your hands, and use a rather new nib, or better still, a quite new one.

Write on one side of the paper only.

Do not write in the margin.

Rough work should be written on the opposite side, and crossed out, very neatly and carefully. Candidates must satisfy Uncle Jimmy in this part of the paper.

When you have done, fold your paper up neatly, and put it in an envelope, together with six penny stamps to defray expenses. Before posting the envelope, address it to *Uncle Jimmy, the "Gryphon" Box, The University of Leeds*, and put on a penny stamp.

**QUESTION 1.**—Where are the following? Show with plan how they may be reached from the Porter's Office:—(1) The Musical Laboratory; (2) The Gryphon Office; (3) "Hades"; (4) Br-se-c.

**QUESTION 2.**—Who are the following historical characters:—(1) Billy; (2) Hairpin; (3) Widdy; (4) Uncle; (5) Burns II.; (6) Dicky; (7) McAndrew.

**QUESTION 3.**—Explain the following abbreviations:—W.P., D.P.M., B. & M., dm by dt.

**QUESTION 4.**—Where are the following passages to be found? Are they to be taken literally?

"We never sleep."

"Knock and walk in."

"Now then, don't block the passage."

**QUESTION 5.**—Give 20 reasons for not buying a ticket for the Conversations.

**QUESTION 6.**—Let A be an ordinary bottle.

"B be 1 litre conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>."

"F be a chem. lab. floor."

"Ch be a lab. steward."

Then if the system A+B, F, and Ch be in equilibrium, prove that the system A-B, F+B, and Ch is not in equilibrium, until Ch+L.S.D.=-(Ch)?

**QUESTION 7.**—When and where are the following obtainable:—Free beer, clean towels, Union note-paper, The Medical School Journal?

The Editor reserves the right of publishing the best answer.

Prizes will be awarded as follows:—

**First.**—Presentation copy of *Gryphon* for December, 1906, autographed by the Editor and Uncle Jimmy.

**Second.**—Similar presentation copy of November number.

**Third.**—Similar copy of June number.

**Fourth.**—Presentation copy of current *Daily Mail*, or money equivalent.

The competition will absolutely close on February 1st, 1907.

Try at once, ere it is too late. It costs you only 7d., and one of the prizes may be yours.

Your affectionate

UNCLE JIMMY.

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